BEAUTY'S PRESENCE GRACES THE HOLLAND DINNER

For the First Time in the History of the Society Ladies Look on at the Annual Feast from Boxes in the Lenox Lyceum.

A GAVEL FROM DELFSHAVEN

Made of Wood from the Old Church Where the Pilgrim Fathers Worshipped and Presented to the Society by Consul Planten.

ELOQUENT AND ERUDITE SPEECHES

The sixth annual dinner of the Holland Society of New York took place last evening at the Lenox Lyceum. It was the most brilliant affair of the series, and one reason was that the new dining hall admitted of the presence of ladies.

The boxes were filled with an array of ladies, whose bright smiles and flashing gems and artistic attire made the building resplendent. And then the sensuous strains of music floating down from the gallery lent an additional charm to the scone. The seven tables were glittering with silverware

and out glass, blooming with freship out flowers and decorated with the Dutch national colors. There were nearly five hundred diners and as many spectators in the boxes.

One of the most interesting incidents of the



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

ening was a novel presentation to the society by Rutger Planten.
A UNIQUE GAVEL. the Consul General of the Netherlands, John

This was a gavel enclosed in a box, gavel and box being made from wood from the old Dutch Church in Delfshaven, in which the Pilgrim Fathers worshipped.

It was a very handsome present. Running spirally around the gavel was a silver plate bearing he inscription :-

THIS GAVEL AND BOX
were made from timber taken from the Reformed
Church of Delfshaven, Holland; built 1416.

On the top of the gavel, in silver, was the cont-of arms of the town-a shield in the centre, with black and white bars, on the left a herring, on the right a sheaf of wheat. The gavel was contained in a silken bag of the native colors-blue, white and

The box is 13 inches long, 5% inches wide and 4 inches high. On the cover is the presentation in-

inches high. On the cover is the presentation inscription on a silver plate, bearing in colors the Holland and American flags, crossed. A certificate and seal accompany the present. The seal bears in Rebrew the word "Jehovah;" in Dutch, "Harbow the word and they were given with a will. The "Dutchman's Fireside" was responded to by The crificate sets forth that the wood, oak, was taken from the threshold of the door leading out of the church has never been rebuilt or renewed. The Pilgrim Fathers last worshipped there in September, 1820.

tember, 1620.

With the above were also presented by Mr. Planten two mounted photographs of the old church—an exterior and interior view.

The frames were made from wood taken from the North Dutch Church, which stood from 1760 to 1875 at the corner of Fulion and William streets, this city. The rosettes in the corner of the frames were made from the Holland church timber.

Robert B. Roosevelt, formerly Minister to the Netherlands, presided.

On his right were ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, St. Clair McKelway, General Egbert L. Vielé, John C. Tomlinson, Jacob F. Miller, David McClure, George F. Danforth, John Van Voorhis, G. Hilton Scribner,



EX-CHIEF JUSTICE DALY.

Frank R. Lawrence, John W. Vrooman and Lieuten-ant H. C. Duval. on his left were Consul General J. R. Planton, On his left were Consul General J. R. Planton, Charles H. Winfield, of Jersey City; Abraham Lansing, of Albany; Mayor Edward Elsworth, of Poughkeepsie; ex-Judge Noah Davis, Joseph W. Howe, John Sloane, F. W. J. Hurst, Judge George M. Van Hoesen, Judge H. W. Bookstaver, Congress man P. Henry Dugro and Judge Augustus Van Wyck.

of the South African Republic, dated Amsterdam, was read :-

CORREST B. ROOSEVELT, Esq., President of the Holland you and our most henced friend Van Sicien and so other good men, always will live in my memory, once more mist heartly wish to thank you for it grows to be more mist be and also the man of the recognit out return into my hands. I would have been to take them to my country, not only to know who the gentlemen with whom I had the honor of spend-the evening but also to compare them, with the so of our ancestors, children of the fluguenotts, and so it among the archives for my descendants and crity and my library.

w that I have Europe, my address will be Pretoria, h African Republic. I hope always to meet the new dis of your big country in Protoria, and I hote also able to revisit you during the great exhibition at ago.

The following was the list of toasts and speakers:— "The Dutchman's Fireside." Abreliam Lansing.
"Our Brethren of the South African Republics." C. H.
Winfield.

Winfield.
"Dutch Thrift," Edward Elsworth.
"Dutch Thrift," Edward Elsworth.
"The True American," St. Clair McKelway,
"The Puritan in Holland," J. C. Tomlinson,
"New Amstordam," C. F. Daly,
"Holland's Commercial Influence on America," General
E. L. Violé.

"New Amsterdam," C. P. Daiy.
"Holiand's Commercial influence on America," General E. L. Violé.

Presiden Roosevelt welcomed the guests. In the course of his speech he said:—
"I feel as if I might almost promise you in the future not very far off that Holianders would once more control the public affairs of New Amsterdam and the descendants of the old Holiand families be accepted as the leaders in this town of their founding and the masters of their own destinies, and the Dutch once more take their own Dutch city.
"In the presence of our fair guests in the boxes we have a conspicuous instance of the fact that the Holianders are coming to their own prominence again. It was an example set by the good old St. Nicholas Society in the former days when it was quite more essentially Dutch that it is at this moment to invite the ladies to hear the speaking.
"We who are the essence of St. Nicholas and its best element have advanced with the times, and propose to give them a slight refreshment with the intellectual feast which will at least neutralize the intellectual from inception to termination. The true Holiander wants his wife and family to partake of all his enjoyments. The Dutch are essentially a home loving people." (Applause.)

Speaking of General Joubert and the fight with the Transvaal Mr. Roosevelt said:—
"General Joubert was naturally a most peaceful, kindly, domestic, home loving gentleman, as little like a fighter by profession or fire eater by instinct as any one could imagine. His appearance, manner and heart were almost as kind, gentle and compassionate as a woman's, but when he fought for his country he fought like a tiger without fear or mercy.

passionate as a woman a, but when he tought for his country he fought like a tiger without fear or mercy.

"The scene between him and the English general, when the latter finally found that it was cheaper to make peace than war with such a commander and nuch a nation, was remarkable. I will quote only a single passage of it:—

"I never expected to sign such a treaty,' said the Englishman rudely.

"What did you expect?" replied Joubert quietly.

"Lexpected to drive you out of the country and make peace with those you left behind,' retorted the other.

"There would have been nobody left,' replied Joubert, with a fiashing eye and terrible intensity of manner, for I would have taken most of the people with me and any cowards who wanted to remain I should have killed."

This andden outburst from the amiable Dutchman was like a transformation and satisfied the English commander that the words meant just such acts and that the sooner he signed the treaty the better.

better.

Holland's Danger.

"But we must not forget, while we are casting our thoughts back to the grandeur of the past, the danger of the present. The glorious House of Orange in its male line has disappeared, the spirit of freedom and fairness, the love of country and the truth to promise have centred all and only in the fragile person of one fair young child. Should anything happen to her, into what a sea of calamity might not the little Netherlands, little by comparison with its solidified and mighty neighbors, he plunged.

parison with its solidified and mighty neighbors, he plunged.

"With the extinction of that line and life a stranger would mount the throne unsympathetic with the people, disdainful perhaps, of their laws and customs. What schemes of ambition might not throw those United into a bitter and desperate struggle for liberty? Let's hope that the country of our ancestry may be spared the calamity, but if it comes let us promise her not only such aid and support as we can give across the sea, but, if as was threatened in olden days, her people leave her shores rather, than submit to foreign yoke, let us offer them here in our land, among a people liberty loving and independent like themselves, not merely a refuge, but a hearty welcome."

OTHER SPEECHES.

Consul General Planten then made the presenta-Consul General Planten then made the presentation of the gift mentioned above in an appropriate
speech. Delphaven, he said, was intimately connected with American history and its name would
never be effaced from the annals of our country.
General Viele called for three cheers for the
representative of their fatherland, and they were
given with a will.
The "Dutchman's Fireside" was responded to by
Mr. Lansing, during which he paid a compliment
to the ladies, rejoicing that the presiding deities at
the "Dutchman's Fireside" had an opportunity to
be present that night.

Mir. Winfield, in snewering for the South African republics, drew a graphic description of the combat between the wealthiest and most powerful country in the world and the few but sturdy settlers of South Africa.

The Dutch had battled with the ocean for centuries. In that contest their descendants battled with those who claimed to rule the seas and had conquered in many a land. He drew a vivid picture of the heroism of the Dutch at Haarlem, Alkimaar and Leyden and at Majuba Hill, where again it manifested itself.

Mayor Elsworth said of Dutch thrift that it enabled the Dutchman to be liberal to the poor, generous to his friends, munificent to art and lavish to his country in her peril. It was the golden mean between parsimony and prodigality.

Ex-Chief Justice Daly's review of New Amstardam "as it was" was an excellent picture and a fine historical essay.

THE FIRST BILL OF LADING.

General Viele, in speaking of Holland's commercial influence on America, gave the first bill of lading, which was the cargo of the ship Arms, of Amsterdam, as follows:—7,248 beaver skins, 18% ofter akins, 675 otter skins, 48 mink skins, 38 wildcat skins, 35 mink skins, 34 rat skins, much oak and hickory timbers. This he contrasted with the present state of New York commerce:—Exports from the port of New York for the year 1889.—Domestic goods, \$730,282,009; foreign goods, \$12,118,766; total, \$742,401,375. Number of seagoing vessels, 16,800; lake vessels, 15,046; tonnage, sea, 12,311,652; lake tonnage, 2,640,467.

The Dinner Committee covered itself with glory, but the "Committee on Hall" did not, Not more than twenty persons could hear the speakers, as the hall is badly constructed for speechmaking, and conversation was the rule of the evening. One gentlemen made a motion that a sergeant-a-arms be named to keep order.

Then subsequent speakers mounted a chair in the middle of the hall, but that dld not improve matters, and so the dinner was brought to an earlier close than was expected.

FATHER IGNATIUS BARRED FROM BROOKLYN.

Bishop Littlejohn Will Not Give the English Monk License to Preach in the Diocese of Long Island.

A QUESTION OF CREDENTIALS.

Services Advertised at the Academy of Music for Next Sunday Have Been Given up - Churches Closed

to llim.

Father Ignatius and Bishop Littlejohn are at loggerheads, and the services which the English stand. monk expected to hold next Sunday in the Eastern or Williamsburg district of Brooklyn have consequently been abandoned. Some interesting cor respondence has passed between the two, and t appears therefrom that the monk of Llanthony held his services in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last Sunday under a misapprehension.

them that the monk believed, until a week ago Monday, that Brooklyn was in the diocese of New York and under the purview of Bishop Potter, from whom he held a license to preach. Discovering his mistake, he wrote to the Bishop of Long Island asking for a license to officiate in his diocese. Meantime \$130 had been paid for the rent of the Academy, and much advertising had been done.

Owing to Righon Little john's absence from Garden City no answer was received to Father Ignatius' request. Under the circumstances he felt justified in proceeding with the services. He informs me that the Bishop of New York, the Bishop of Newark and other bishops who have sanctioned his preaching were quite as well aware of his unique position in the Anglican Church as the Bishop of Long Island.

Bishop Littlejohn's reply to his first letter reached him on Monday last. It was brief and requested the Anglican Benedictine to forward his letters of holy orders and a certificate of good standing, which certificate, the letter explained, should embrace "a testimonial of recent date from some bishop of the Church of England declaring that you are in regular canonical relations to him."

David's, in whose diocese Llauthony Abbey is situated, is not on terms of close silliation with the monk. Whether or not Bishop Littlejohn was aware of this fact, no certificate from Bishop aware of this fact, no certificate from Bishop Jones was forthcoming with the certificate of ordination from the Bishop of Bath and Wells and the license of Bishop Potter, documents which Father Ignatius despatched to Garden City the same day. Thereupon Bishop Littlejohn replied, saying that he had nothing to add to his former letter and expressing his regret that Father Ignatius, or the "Ray. J. Leicester Lyne," as the Bishop styles him, was unable to comply with the requirements set forth in his first letter.

Father Ignatius does not, however, propose to rest ellent under this interdict, and he has replied in this fashion:—

ox person. You do not even give me an opclearing myself of any charge you have to
mo.
to be sole bitch with you is that Bishop
see diocese our monastery is, does not allow
ge Welsh congregations to assemble in the
er his charge.
d do not easire to be a parochial diergyman,
leve that tiod has called me to the religious
his reason I have no use for a license nor a
in Wales. Many hishops, however, in Engto prach in the churches, as do some of
bishops in America. May I sak you of what
your eves that you forbid me to speak of
and Him crueified in your diocese.
You that were it not for my respect and
he Bishops of Newark and New York, and
liberality in an able to speak on this side of
abould feel that the voice of so many in
ing me to come to them was a call from the
rd Himself to preach the "unsearchable
rist." I may tell you that I have roceived a
is from your clergy, men of the Epiacopal
urches, to preach next Sunday in their lo-Feeling perfectly sure that this matter will in the end Feeling perfectly sure that this matter will in the end prove to be for the glory of God and the furtherance of the Geopal of His daer son, I remain, my dear Lord, yours, respectfully, in Him.

IGNATIUS, O. S. B., Monk.

Here the matter rests at present.

Bishop Littlejohn's rejoinder has not yet appeared. Matters appear to be in about the same shape as they were when the Weish monk's controversy with Bishop Faddock, of Massachusetts, began. Whether or not Bishop Littlejohn will prove as doughty and voluminous an antagonist as the New England prelate remains to be seen.

His Brooklyn services having been broken up for next Sunday, Father Ignatius will preach in the morning and afternoon at the Lenox Lycoum, speaking at one of the services on the case of the Rev, Dr. MacQueary, of Ohio.

GUARDIAN OF HIS YOUNG WIFE, SURROGATE BANSOM WILL PROBABLY RELIEVE

DR. FULLER OF HIS CHARGE. Mrs. Lizzie H. Fuller, the young wife of Dr. Frazer C. Fuller, will, it is likely, have no trouble in having a new guardian appointed for her in place of her husband. Mrs. Fuller is eighteen years old, and her husband is now suing her for divorce. Mrs. Fuller is the daughter of the late

years sins, much cak sains, 30 mink skins, 34 rat skins, much cak and hickory timbers. This he contrasted with the present state of New York conting context. Support of New York by Charles (L. Hastings, and a suit is now pending for the year 1880—Domestic goods, \$730,282,000; forcing goods, \$121,18765; total, \$752,401,375. Number of seagoing vessels, 16,500; lake vessels, 16,0467.

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SUING FOR COMMISSION.

TWO CONTRACTS FOR THE SALE OF REDFERN'S BUSINESS SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE, Suit has been begun in the Superior Court of the city of New York by H. Melville Walker, of No. 210 Fifth avenue, for the sum of \$30,000 commission, alleged to be due upon a contract for the sale of Redfern's American business to an Euglish syndicate for \$127,000.

The business embraces establishments at No. 210 Fifth avenue, and No. 1,132 Broadway, and at Newport, R. I. The New York branch.

It appears from the complaint that Ernest A. Redfern and Stanley W. Russell, The latter is manager of the New York branch.

It appears from the complaint that Ernest A. Redfern and Stanley W. Russell, The latter is manager of the New York branch.

It appears from the complaint that Ernest A. Redfern made a contract to sell, first with a well known lawyer in New York and afterward made another contract with a London accountant. It is

DOESN'T OBSTRUCT NAVIGATION.

The federal government was defeated yesterday in a suit against the New York Central Railroad, wherein it was sought to collect a penalty of \$7,000 for the maintenance of a bridge on the West Shore Railroad across Murderer's creek, near the Hudson River, in the vicinity of Cornwall. The Secretary War fourteen months ago decided that the

of war fourteen months ago decided that the bridge was an obstruction to the navigable waters of the United States and ordered it removed.

The railroad refused to remove the bridge and the government brought suit to collect a penalty of \$500 per mouth for the maintenance of the obstruction. The case was tried yesterday before Judge Wallace and a jury in the United States Circuit Court.

Chauncay M. Depew testified and created considerable muth in court by saving in answer to

erable mirth in court by saying in answer to a question as to whether the Central received the profits of the West Shore, "Yes, when there are any profits."

It took the jury but a few minutes to bring in a verdict in favor of the railroad.

BUSY INSPECTOR WILLIAMS.

At a meeting of the Police Board yesterday Po-Heeman Joseph Hunter, of the Prince street station, was dismissed from the force. Hunter has been fined three times for neglecting to buy a uniform when ordered to do so by Inspector Williams. When placed on trial Hunter's defence was that he new suit, as it took all the money he made to pay

the fines that Inspector Williams succeeded in having piled up against him.

Enoch H. Goodell, an acting sergeant in the Grand Central sub station, asked the Board yeaserday to be retired on half pay, as he had served over twenty years on the force. Inspector Williams objected to Goodell's retirement and sent a communication to the Commissioners, stating that he called at the police station in the Grand Central Depot one night last week and found the door barred and Goodell preparing to go to sleep. The Board decided to postpone action until they could investigate this charge.

Policeman Smith, of the East 126th street station, who is now locked up in the Tombs pending trial on a charge of wife murder, will be brought up on charges before the Police Board to-day. There are seven charges now pending against Smith, and it is very certain he will be dismissed from the force as soon as the proper action can be taken.

TO FREE MRS. MAYBRICK.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT - TO SECURE HER BELEASE FROM AN ENGLISH PRISON.

Another strenuous effort is being made to have Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman who is confined in an English prison on the charge of having poisoned her husband released from custody on the ground that she was wrongfully convicted. It is said that important evidence has been discovered since the trial tending to bear out the denial made by Mrs. Maybrick on the witness

Alexander William MacDongal, a London barrister, has written an exhaustive treatise on the Maybrick case. It is a review of the circumstances



MRS. MAYERICE'S TWO CHILDREN.

and evidence, including that recently discovered, and is said by those who have read the advance

and is said by those who have read the advance sheets to be a remarkably strong argument. The author does not wish for any payment for his work. It has been a labor of love on his part. All that is wanted are one thousand subscribers to pay the initial cost of production. Whatever other receipts come in will be used by a committee of subscribers to the book in an effort to advance Mrs. Maybrick's cause.

Among the chief features of the book will be the fac-simile of a prescription for a face wash which Mrs. Maybrick testified about, but which could not be found. Both prescription and druggist have been found since the trial, and it is believed that their evidence, could it have been secured in time, would have brought about an acquittal.

About 300 of the 1,000 necessary subscriptions have been secured, including the names of a number of prominent English people. Laly Florence Dixle, who is actively taking up Mrs. Maybrick's cause, makes a strong appeal for subscriptions, which must be for not less than five copies, each, at a cost of six English shillings (\$125) per copy.

Messrs. Roe & Macklin, of this city, Mrs. Maycopy.

Messrs. Roe & Macklin, of this city, Mrs. May-brick's American attorneys, will be glad to receive subscriptions on this side of the water.

WONDERS OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

BEING ILLEGAL THE NORTH RIVER COMPANY CANNOT HAVE AN ACCOUNTING. The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the decision of Judge Ingraham at Special Term, sustaining a demurrer to the complaint in the suit of Henry Winthrop Gray, as re-

ceiver of the North River Sugar Refining Company, against the Oxnard Brothers Company and others forming the sugar trust, for an accounting of the profits of the trust. It is charged in the complaint that the North River company, entering into the combination that was formed between it and the other mem-

bers of the trust, created a partnership from which the partnership dissolved on account of the disso-lution by law of the North River company, and that a settlement of its affairs should take place. In the opinion of the General Term, written by Judge Daniels, it is held that the action cannot be maintained, because Mr. Gray, as receiver of the North River company, has no interest in or right to recover any part of the assets or profits of the combination, he I aving by his own statement relarge profits were derived. It was asked to have

to recover any part of the assets or profits of the combination, he i aving by his own statement received all the assets of the North River company. What had accrued from the combination and the transaction of the business was by the terms of the deed, as well as of the trust certificates, distributable only among their holders, and Mr. Gray was not one of those persons.

Judge Van Brunt does not agree with Judge Danicis in his reasoning, but concurs in the view that the action cannot be maintained because of the lilegal character of the contract by which the combination was formed. The action must fail, because, being brought for the enforcement of the provisions of that agreement, the Court would not lend itself to such an end. In this view of the presiding justice Judge Brady concurs.

The plants of the Matthiessen & Weichers Sugar Refining Company and of the Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company in Jersey City have been formally transferred to the American Sugar Refining Company in Jersey City have been formally transferred to the American Sugar Refining Company.

Company.

The consideration for the Havemeyer company's plant is nominal; for the other \$400,000 is stated as the price. The city's assessment of the property is \$1,500,000. The deeds have been filed in the Register's office.

INCREASE IN VALUATIONS.

The assessment books for 1891 were opened in the Tax Department yesterday. The list shows the assessed valuation of city property for 1891 to be \$1,400,849,045, or an increase over the past year of \$68,569,031.

The following table shows the assessment by wards, together with the amounts assessed of last year and the increase as well:—

Totals....81,398,290,014 81,466,849,045 From the above it will be seen that the lowest in-crease was in the Fourteenth ward and the largest in the Twelfth ward. This is explained in the irrela-tinstance by the lack of improvements and in the Twelfth ward to the building impetus given to the Harlem district.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS. M. L. Murris, dealer in cloakings, at No. 38 Lispenard

street, is reported to have disappeared, owing his crediters a large amount. He began the present business about five years ago, having proviously been a partner in the firm of Morris & Lithauer. He claimed a capital of \$18,000, on which he did considerable business. Uredi

BETTER EARNINGS OF NEW YORK STATE ROADS

Although Freight and Passenger Tariffs Have Been Reduced the Dividends Are Larger.

STRONGER COMBINE OF COAL BARONS.

Rate Cutters Likely to Tremble in Their Boots, for the Police Are After Them.

thousand miles of line, or a little less than two thirds of the entire mileage of the country, are now controlled by only fourteen separate interests, are referred to in the eighth annual report of the New York State Railroad Commissioners, which has just gone to the Legislature. A large amount of interesting statistical matter is given in the report. The stock and debt of all

The tendency to consolidation on the part of the

railroads and the fact that about one hundred

the roads in the State for the year ending September 30, 1890, was \$1,288,688,907 56. In that period their gross earnings from operation \$163,974,833 87, and their net earnings \$56,015,423 07. They paid out \$27,520,491 31 as interest on their

They paid out \$27,520,491 31 as interest on their bonded debt and \$15,250,052 76 in the shape of dividends. Ratio of dividend to capital atock was \$24 per \$100. Last year it was \$2.34, showing that the railreads had a good year, although both freight and passenger rates have decreased.

Freight earnings per ton a mile were .732 cent in 1839 and .730 cent in 1830. Freight expenses per ton a mile were .324 cent in 1839 and .510 cent in 1830. Passenger earnings were 2.20 cents in 1839 and 2.26 cents in 1830, and the expenses 1.49 cents and 1.48 cents respectively. This shows that the earnings per passenger per mile have decreased one one-hundredth of a cent, but the cost of transportation has been lowered exactly the same amount, leaving the profit as before.

The record of accidents for the year shows 695 killed and 1.453 fujured, as compared with 589 killed and 1.454 hijured as compared with 589 killed and 1.454 hijured as compared with 589 killed and 1.454 there are many different patterns, a large number only coupling with those of their own kind.

The Board recommends that acts be passed to se-

coupler, but there are many different patterns, a large number only coupling with those of their own kind.

The Board recommends that acts be passed to secure the following objects:—

First—An act with regard to grade crossings:—

1. To prevent railroads hereafter constructed from crossing highways at grades.

2. To prevent new highways being opened over railroads at grade.

3. To provide for the separation of grades between railroads and highways at present grade crossings.

Second—An act to prohibit street railroads hereafter laying centre bearing rails and to compel such companies to replace the centre bearing rail now laid with a rail of better construction, at the rate of twenty per cent per annum, when so required to do by the local authorities of any city or village of the State.

Thurd—An act to prevent the unnecessary duplication of railroads.

Find—An act to prevent discrimination by railroads against shippers by caual.

Figh—An act to establish the responsibility of railroad corporations for damages by fire communicated from their locomorive engines.

MORE DISMISSALS FROM THE BROADWAY OFFICES OF THE WESTERN BOADS.

The dismissal of railroad agen's in accordance with the spirit of reform promulgated by the Western Traffic Association still continues, and western frame Association still continues, and there is an uneasy feeling among the Broadway men. Four of the employes in the Great Northern italiway office at Broadway and Park place, all of them well tried and efficient, have been notified their services will be no longer required. They are a city passunger agent, a contracting agent, a stenographer and a clerk. Two men are dismissed from the company's bureau in Boston and one from the agency at Harrisburg, Pa.

TRAFFIC MANAGERS TO ARRANGE THE DIVISIONS

OF THE NEW ASSOCIATION. Roswell Miller, president of the newly organized Western Traffic Association, has sent out a tele-graphic communication from New York calling a meeting of the traffic managers of the lines embraced in the presidents' agreement, to be held in

VIOLATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW

IN TARIFFS OUT OF BOSTON. The passenger agents in the Trunk Line Association yesterday argued about the cut rates now in effect on second class business between Boston and Chleago by way of the combination of the Fitch. Chicago by way of the combination of the Fitch-burg, Delaware and Hudson and Erie roads. It ap-pears that the rate from Albany to Chicago is greater than from Boston to Chicago, which is a violation of the interstate Commerce act. The Erie people seem to be the principal offenders in the matter and they were roundly criticised. It was understood that the rate war will cease.

COAL INTERESTS TO BE AMALGAMATED ON THE TRUST PRINCIPLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD] PHILAPELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1891 .- The anthracite coal magnates have devised a scheme for lodging the exclusive management of the trade in the hands of the half dozen great companies, thus forming a practical trust.

About seventy-five per cent of the production is now mined by the railroad companies, who have found it impossible to maintain prices because the individual operators who produce the remaining twenty-five per cent sell their output for the best price they can obtain. It is now pro-posed that each company buy the product of all the operators located on its line, paying the producer a fixed price at the mine, or if the operator prefers to sell his product himself to guarantee a freight rate that will enable him to make a profit when selling at their regular price.

him to make a profit when selling at their regular price.

Several committees of individual operators have had conferences with President Wilbur, of the Lebigh Valley Halfroad, on this subject, and Mr. Charence Simpron is at this time negotiating with the operators in the Wyoming field. There are only a few individual operators in the Reading region and that company is not concerned in the movement. The negotiations have been in progress for a considerable time and the end is not yeth sight, but coal men do not doubt that the companies will succeed.

The Lehigh Valley already buys the entire product of a number of operators, who are reported to be very well satisfied with the arrangement, while the independent operator as a rule makes fittle money. When the deal is completed there will be but half a dozen selling agents to dispose of the \$5,00,000 tons of anthracite coal produced annually, which is valued at \$125,000,000.

The coal people expect to raise prices to what they call a remunerative basis and to hold them steady the year round.

BATE CUTTING IN ST. PAUL, NEW YORK AND OTHER CITIES TO GO DEFORE GRAND JURIES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 13, 1891 .- The United States Grand Jury mill is again at work on Western railroad officials. Beginning to-morrow the Grand Jury at St, land will take up the question of manipulated pas-senger rates. The first witness subjurned was Chairman Finley, of the Western Passenger Asso-Chairman Finley, of the Western Passenger Asso-ciation. He left for St. Paul this evening. The interestate Commerce Commission is pushing the cases, and its agents make no secret of their claim that they have a dozen officials of St. Paul reads in the tolis. They claim that the testimenty on which Chairman Finley has au-thorized reduced rates is enough in every case to convict from one to five railroad officials. The Interestate Commerce Commission has com-pleted a chain of cases, including evidence against railroad officials in Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York. They will all be called before their respective Grand Jurios.

RIGHTS OF JUDGE ALKER'S HEIRS.

Judge Ingraham, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, has rendered a decision setting aside a trust agreement made by the widow and children of the late ex-Judge Henry Alker in the settlement

out its provisions. The widow and two sons took out letters of administration.

It is now claimed that the widow and five of the children were deceived, and that the agreement thoy signed gives the children only a life interest in the estate. The widow receives the income during her life.

ing her life.

Judge lugraham decides to set aside the agreement and call upon the administrators for an secounting, and says there was a misunderstanding and a suppression of information that led to the signing of the document.

IMPUDENT FORGERY.

GREEN GOODS MEN CIRCULATING A SLIP

FALSELY CREDITED TO THE HERALD. The green goods men have flooded the territory West and South with alleged clippings from the HERALD, describing the successful workings of an unusually adroit gang of counterfeiters.

Of course the clipping is spurious. It is intended to lead the unwary to believe that well executed plates of counterfeit one, two, five and ten dollar United States Treasury notes are in existence. Several of the forged slips have found their way to the HERALD office, the one last received coming from a small town in North Carollina. By any one

from a small town in North Carollins. By any one familiar with the typography of the Henalm the slip would be pronounced a poor initiation. It is, however, calculated to deceive a person who sees the paper but seldom.

BLUNDERS.

On the top of the slip are printed the words "New York Her." The shears are supposed to have cut the name of the paper in two. The type used is smaller than that used in the Heralm.

The article itself is headed "Annihilating Counterfeits." It is about three-quarters of a column in length. The introduction is an associated Press despatch that appeared in the papers some months ago. The rest is neithous.

The body of the article is printed in nonparell type, but of a lighter face than is used in this office.

The erticle is set between cut rules. The column

ago. The rest is licitious.

The body of the article is printed in nonparell type, but of a lighter face than is used in this office.

The article is set between cut rules. The column is fully an "em" narrower than a column of this paper, and the Heraldo never reduces its column. The article is unbroken by sub-heads such as are used in the Heraldo to break all stories over one-third of a column in length.

The despatch in the spurious clipping is dated simply "Washington, July 14." No year is designated. The Heraldo form would have been:—

HERALD BUREAU.

Coener Fifteener and G Streets. N. W.,

Apart from the bad typography the clipping bears on its face many proofs of its spurious character. Capitals are used in the article in a hapharid style, and the punctuation marks are extremely plentiful and destructive of the sense. The spelling is unique.

The construction of the article and the mistakes that occur in it are enough to stamp the portion composed by the green goods men as fraudulent. Saudaglars and counterfeits; then there is a story about a gang of smuggiers, in which the leader is described as an old gentleman of military appearance. This benevolent individual carries a shawl over his arm and a values in his hand. The value contains "10,000 of it." There is an implied connection between the smuggiers and the counterfeiters, but it is vague and misty.

Secret service agents and detectives appear to be ever on the slert, but in seme mysterious manner counterfeits and counterfeiters, military "gents" (so written) and all escape through the hands of these officials.

At last the denouement is reached. The names of John Fox or Charles Wilson, of New York or Hobokon, N. J., are mentfoned.

"These "gentlemen" offer to nell greenbacks printed from genuine plates."

These "gentlemen offer to nell greenbacks printed from genuine plates."

These "gentlemen offer to sell greenbacks printed from genuine plates."

These "gentlemen offer to sell greenbacks printed in the Hemaldo or any other paper. It is one of the d

KILLED CUMMINGS IN SELF-DEFENCE

LIVERY STABLE REEPER GALLIVAN'S PRIENDS CHEER THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY. Coroner Messemer yesterday finished the inquest in the case of James Cummings, who was shot and killed on Christmas Day by Michael J. Gallivan, in his livery stable. No. 121 West Forty-fifth street. Edward Hurley, who was shot at the same time by Gallivan, was able to attend as the principal wit

Patrolman Martin told of his finding Cummings dead and Hurley injured in Gallivan's stable. He asked Gallivan who did the shooting and Gallivan said that he had, in self-defence. He then placed Gallivan under arrest. Roundsman Walling cor-

asked Gallivan who did the shooting and Gallivan said that he had, in self-defence. He then placed Gallivan under arrest. Ronndsman Walling corroborated Martin.

Edward B. Dunlap, of No. 260 West Forty-fifth street, who said that he "followed the races and collected for William Campbell," testified that he was in the stable on the morning of the shooting. Hurley came is and demanded some money. Gallivan told him that he was not in condition to talk business and to return. Then Hurley caught hold of Gallivan, who threw him and ordered him out of the place. As he was leaving Hurley again struck at him. Gallivan took witness' came and struck Hurley. Hurley's last words were that he would "get aquare."

Edward Hurley said that he had known Gallivan for four years. On Christmas Day he called at the stable to collect \$\frac{2}{3}\ \text{ owing him. Gallivan the stable to collect \$\frac{2}{3}\ \text{ owing him. Gallivan took me by the back of the neck, put me out on the sidewalk and, following me, atruck me with the headwalk and, following me, struck me with the headwalk and, following me, struck me with the head was and met Cummings by accident. He told me that he also had money coming to him from Gallivan.

"We went back to the stable together and jointly demanded our pay, Gallivan assaulted us. I struck him in self-defence. Then he shot Cummings, who dropped on the floor. Next Gallivan shot me. I didn't look up Cummings to go back to Gallivan with the door post section, but I hit Gallivan twice with my fist."

William E. Gallagher, boakkeeper for Gallivan, said that Gallivan and do him up. I did not overturn the two my fist."

William E. Gallagher, boakkeeper for Gallivan, said that Gallivan told him shortly before the shooting that Cummings and Hurley were always with the door post section, but I hit Gallivan, who had to make trouble. The witness heard Gallivan and them quarreling. He saw Gallivan drop on his Eness and Cummings beat him with a baie stick while Hurley were always coming around to make stock. The mo

SOME SMALL SALARIES INCREASED.

At a meeting of the Board of Realth yesterday Paul Hunten, an orderly, had his pay raised to \$800; James Muller, a clork, had his raised from \$300: James Muller, a clork, had his raised from \$1,000 to \$1,200, and Rudolph Knoepfel, a messanger, will hereafter get \$450.

Those doctors had their salaries raised to \$1,800:—F. H. Dillingham, E. L. Pardee, Charles F. Roberts, John Farsons, A. H. Doty, Frank Livermore and George F. Morris. And those to \$1,500:—Alonzo Blauvelt, Samuel McColum, C. H. Mercero, C. F. Spruce and A. B. Brailey.

THE NORTH RIVER BANK IN COURT. The Attorney General's suit against the North River Bank, to have it legally dissolved upon the ground of insolvency, has been submitted to Judge Ingraham in the Supreme Court, Special Term. But

little evidence was submitted to him and he reserved his decision. The bank did not interfere nor produce any evidence tending to show its solvency at the time it was closed.

Ex-Judge Maynard and Deputy Attorney General Lardner, appeared for the Attorney General. Bank Superintendent Presion testified that there was a deficit in the bank's funds of \$99,000.

BEDELL'S FORGED CHECKS.

The General Torm of the Supreme Court, in opinions written by Judges Brady and Daniels, yesterday confirmed the decision of Hamilton dell, as referee, holding that the Bank of the State of New York is liable to pay Lawyers Ship-man, Barlow, Larocque & Choate the moneys which were paid out on forged checks of James E. Bedell. The latter was the real estate clerk of the law firm, and forged upward of twenty-seven checks, upon which he was paid the money by the bank and lost it in speculation. He is now in Sing Sing Frison.

Judge Alker died suddenly in November, 1886, and left a large estate. His widow and six colldren are the neirs. A will had been drawn, but was unsigned at the time of his death. The widow and the children entered into a trust agreement to carry